

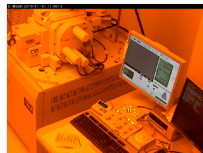
# Using Open-Source Scripting Languages for Rapid-Development of Informatics Capabilities

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# Lab Objectives



## Experimental Work

Our group specializes in the fabrication and characterization of materials and nanoscale systems with novel physical properties.

- many experiments require control of multiple instruments, both commercial and custom
- temperature-controlled impedance measurements, for frequency dependent charge transport characterization
- low temperature electronic and magnetic properties measurement systems
- computerized microscopy and fabrication systems, AFM, SEM, e-beam writing

# Lab Objectives

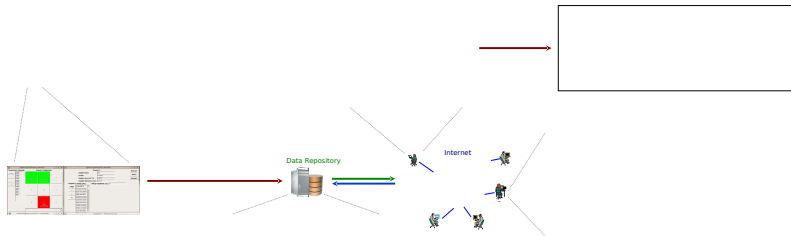


## Informatics Solutions

We strive to implement *informatics* techniques to make our research more efficient

- rapidly explore system design parameters
- ensure traceability of experimental details
- enhance feedback to collaborators
- free up our time for more creative tasks

# Informatics Capabilities



Development resources for small research groups are limited, so we identified a minimal feature set for an *informatics-enabled system*:

- automation of data acquisition for multiple samples in parallel
- modular hardware design, which is easy to maintain, replace, adapt, and reconfigure for new needs
- tracking of important experimental details, metadata
- scalable organization of large volumes of data
- computer-assisted data analysis and visualization
- ability to work remotely across the Internet



# Implementation Obstacles

Condensed matter physics and materials science labs like our own often contain numerous different experiment stations composed both of commercial “turn-key” solutions and custom setups built from modular hardware components

- legacy equipment with proprietary and out-dated interface technology creates compatibility problems and IT maintenance nightmares
- *vendor lock-in* makes updating and migrating computer systems costly and painful
- heterogeneity and incompatibility of data formats creates bottlenecks in the research work-flow
- restrictive software licenses limit number of “work stations” for analysis and simulation work
- large volumes of data become increasingly difficult to handle using manual “spreadsheet” analysis techniques

# Development Methodology



## Programming Platform Choice

We propose that small research groups can leverage the power of open source software and high-level “scripting” languages (e.g., Python, Tcl/Tk, Perl, or Ruby) to knit together existing tools, each of which excel at various parts of the complete informatics package

- contrasted to compiled languages (e.g., C/C++, Fortran, Java), there are benefits *and* drawbacks depending on the application
- rapid-development capability enabled by simple flexible syntax and elimination of complex compilation steps
- languages designed to optimize the developers' use of time, not the computer's
- powerful built-in tools for both textual and binary information handling
- availability of high-quality open source extensions for array-based numerical analysis, plotting/graphics, graphical user interfaces, web-application development, and much more
- permissive “open source” licensing which encourages sharing of code and interoperability
- cross-platform capability for applications that run on Linux, Mac OS X, and Windows

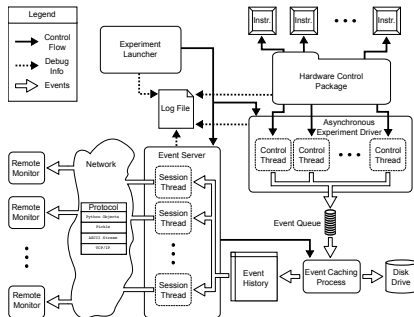
# Development Methodology

## Framework Building

During the course of developing a particular application many software components must be developed that could be useful for future applications

- organize code base into a hierarchy of reusable modules of functionality (“libraries” and “packages”)
- eliminate redundancy (“copy and paste” coding) to minimize bug-propagation and maintenance efforts... “Don’t Repeat Yourself”
- rapidly construct new features by combining existing implementations
- encourages distribution potential and code sharing through generality and extensibility
- modern scripting languages provide simple development tools which make framework building feasible for non-professionals

# Example Applications



## Automat - Experimental Automation and Informatics Framework/Toolkit

Using the open source Python scripting language we developed a pilot “middleware” framework

- serves as foundation and reusable code-base for more specialized user applications
- provides application programming interfaces (APIs), but not user interfaces
- simplifies the challenges of multiple asynchronous device control

# Example Applications

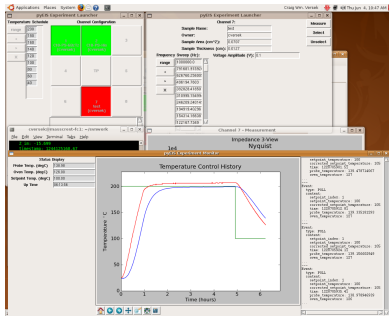


## *pyEIS* - Informatics Tools for Impedance Spectroscopy

Building on top of the *Automat* framework, we developed a custom suite of software applications to give enhanced informatics capabilities to a new customized equipment setup

- developed in Python on Ubuntu Linux, but portable to other platforms
- modular software and hardware design philosophy
- 8 multiplexed sample channels, temperature control, vacuum or humidified air environment
- impedance and other electrical measurements

# Example Applications

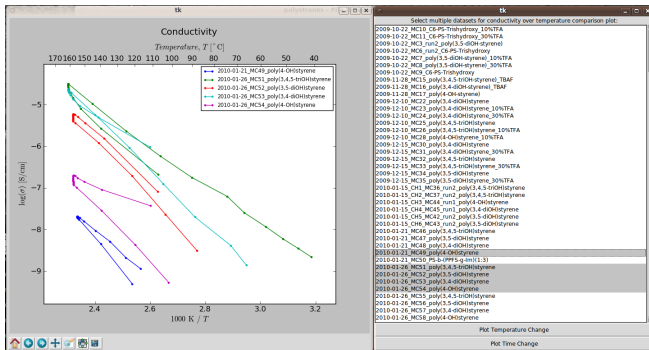


## pyEIS - Experiment Launcher

User application for configuring and running experiments

- simple graphical user interface
- extensive metadata collection and preservation
- remote monitoring of the experiment state
- on-the-fly data file caching into organized file structures
- data exported in *Zplot* compatible format

# Example Applications



## pyEIS - Impedance/Conductivity Analysis Tools

User applications for rapidly analyzing large volumes of data

- quick, interactive curve fitting to reduce data by the batch
- rapid plotting and comparison of samples, using data-discovery tools
- data can be exported to spreadsheet formats

# Conclusions

- heterogeneous software and hardware interfaces can lead to fragmented work-flow
- custom programming can help bridge gaps in the flow of experimental information in small research group settings
- scripting languages are an effective tool for rapid informatics capability development